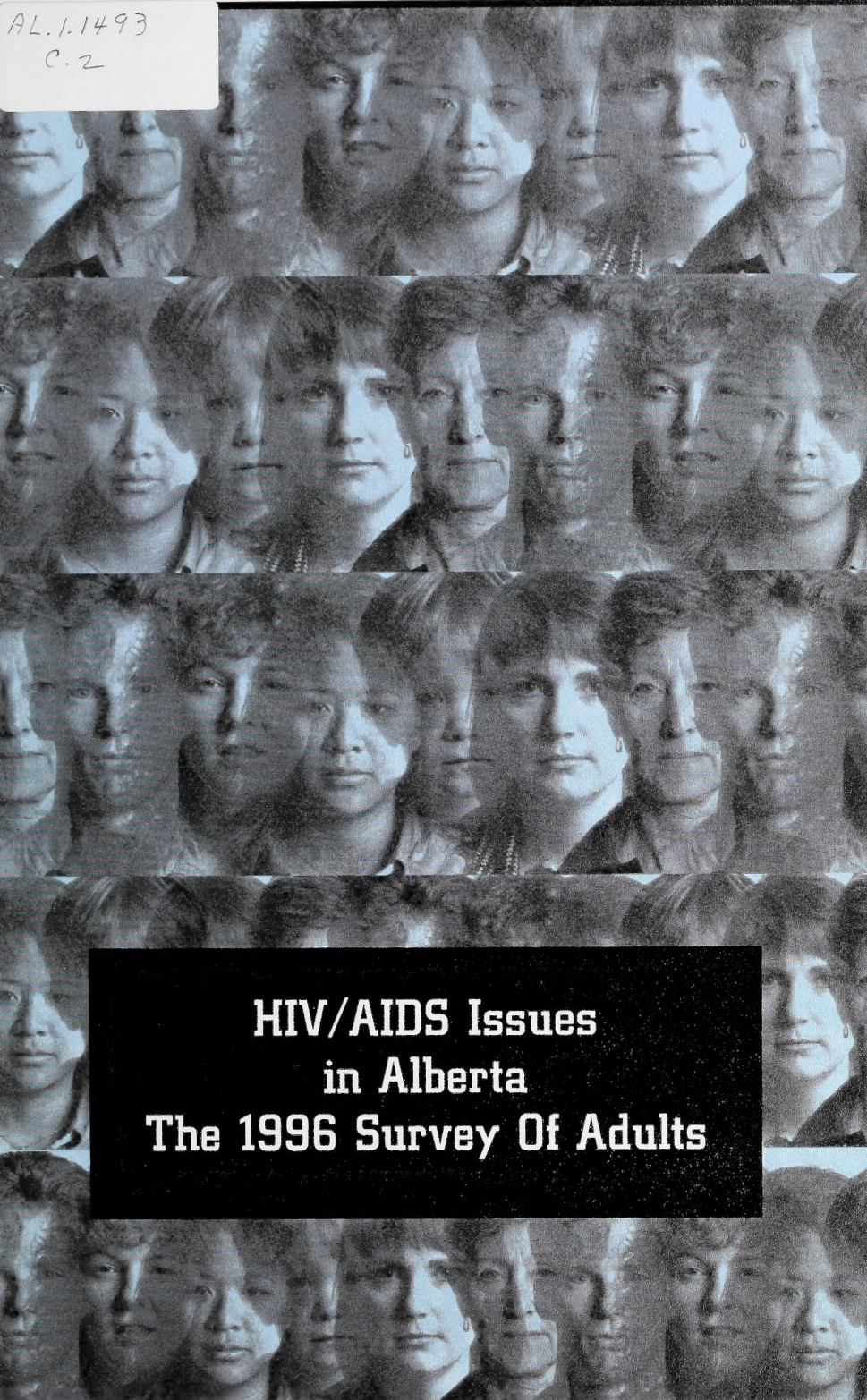


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**HIV/AIDS Issues
in Alberta
The 1996 Survey Of Adults**

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HIV/AIDS ISSUES

THE HIV/AIDS ISSUES

IN ALBERTA:


THE 1996 SURVEY OF ADULTS

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Prepared for:	Communicable Disease Control, Health Strategies and Research, Alberta Health	50
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Prepared by:	Herbert C. Northcott, Ph.D. Social Science Consulting	
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HIV/AIDS ISSUES

IN ALBERTA:

THE 1996 SURVEY OF ADULTS

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1. Survey Highlights

The Study

- The 1996 HIV/AIDS Issues in Alberta Survey is the sixth in a series of studies funded by Alberta Health. Previous surveys were conducted in 1995, 1994, 1993, 1992, and 1990.
- For the 1996 study, a random sample of 1206 respondents representing the general population of adult Albertans was interviewed by telephone. The sample was selected by random digit dialling.

Contact with Persons with AIDS or HIV

- Eighteen percent (18%) of adult Albertans in 1996 indicated that they have personally known someone with AIDS or HIV, up from 16% in 1994 and 9% in 1990.

Testing for HIV

- Sixty-three percent (63%) of respondents correctly believed that people who give blood donations are automatically tested for HIV. Almost one person in four (23%) incorrectly believed that blood donors are not tested while 15% said that they did not know.
- Fourteen percent (14%) of respondents incorrectly believed that persons admitted to hospital are automatically tested for HIV and another 17% said that they did not know. Twenty-eight

percent (28%) of respondents incorrectly believed that pregnant women are automatically tested for HIV and another 23% said that they did not know. Twenty percent (20%) of respondents incorrectly believed that persons admitted to prisons are automatically tested for HIV and another 32% said that they did not know. A little over half of all respondents incorrectly assumed that people who go to STD clinics are automatically tested for HIV while 29% believed that they are not and another 17% did not know.

- Over a third of respondents endorsed the testing of people's blood for the AIDS virus without their knowledge.

Perceptions of Risk

- Half (50%) of the respondents to the 1996 survey felt that they had no chance of getting the AIDS virus while a similar number (43%) felt their chances were low. Only 7% felt that their chances were medium while very few (1%) perceived that their chances of getting HIV were high.
- Respondents indicated that their perceptions as to why they thought that their chances of getting HIV or AIDS were high, medium, low, or none were primarily a function of their sexual behaviours and lifestyles. Given that 93% of respondents felt that their chances of getting HIV/AIDS were low or none, respondents focused on monogamy, abstinence, the practice of

safer sex, and low risk lifestyles as reasons for their perceptions of low or negligible risk.

- The majority of respondents to the survey indicated that if they did get HIV or AIDS, they would most likely get it through blood transfusions or through other medical contingencies.

Alternatively, about one in three respondents felt that if they did get HIV or AIDS, it would be from sexual behaviour. Persons who felt that their chances of getting the AIDS virus were medium were more likely to identify sexual behaviour as the most likely source of exposure while persons who felt that their chances of getting the AIDS virus were high, low, or none were more likely to list medical reasons. Twenty-one percent (21%) of respondents who felt they were at high risk indicated that they felt they were at risk on the job.

- Ninety-two percent (92%) of respondents said that they knew how to protect themselves from HIV infection. When asked "How?" responses dealt primarily with sexual behaviour, particularly the use of condoms and safer/protected sex.

Public Opinion Regarding the Sale of Condoms

- Most respondents felt that condoms should be available from vending machines in high schools and from vending machines as well as over the counter in convenience stores, gas stations, shopping malls, restaurants, and video arcades.

Public Education Regarding HIV/AIDS

- The majority of respondents preferred more emphasis on condom use in both junior and senior high school instruction.
- Almost half (43%) of respondents said that they did not know if students were getting adequate HIV and AIDS education in school. The remainder were evenly divided -- 29% felt that students were getting adequate HIV and AIDS education while 29% felt that students were not.
- Persons who felt that students were getting adequate HIV/AIDS education in school emphasized the quality of the curriculum and their perceptions that young people appeared to be well-informed. Others observed that they themselves had been well-informed at school. Persons who felt that students were not getting adequate HIV/AIDS education in school perceived that the issue was not adequately addressed in the school curriculum and observed that young people feel invincible and do not appear to be well-informed. Others observed that they themselves had not been well-informed at school. Further, some felt that the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, teenage pregnancy, and risky sexual behaviour indicated the inadequacy of school instruction. Some cited parental opposition to, or interference with, the curriculum as a reason for the inadequacy of HIV/AIDS instruction at school.

- One-third (33%) said that condoms were very effective in preventing HIV/AIDS. The majority, however, said that condoms were somewhat effective (64%) or not at all effective (3%). Respondents who said that condoms were somewhat effective or not at all effective tended to feel that condoms were not a guarantee because of possible breakage, defects, or leakage. Furthermore, many observed that “nothing is foolproof” and “accidents can happen.”
- Respondents were asked if they thought that frank messages to encourage people to change sexual behaviours through which HIV infection can be spread should appear in selected media. Ninety-two (92%) of respondents endorsed the placement of frank messages on the Internet. Similarly, a substantial majority felt that frank messages should appear in newspapers (91%), television (89%), radio (87%), posters (84%), transit ads (76%), and billboards (71%).
- Eighty-six percent (86%) said that they knew where to get a pamphlet on HIV or AIDS if they wanted one. Respondents indicated that if they wanted a pamphlet on HIV/AIDS they would most likely get it from a health centre, medical clinic, doctor’s office, hospital, or drug store. Similarly, respondents indicated that they preferred to obtain a pamphlet on HIV/AIDS from these same places.

Acceptance and Support of Persons with HIV or AIDS

- Responses to the question "What can be done to encourage your community to accept without discrimination members of your community who have HIV/AIDS?" fell into two broad interrelated categories: the need for more education and suggestions as to the best methods for public education.
- Responses to the question "What do you think are the barriers to people with HIV or AIDS receiving care and support in their community?" listed fear, ignorance, prejudice, and discrimination.

2. Description of the Survey

Background

The 1996 HIV/AIDS Issues in Alberta Survey is the sixth study of adult Albertans conducted for Alberta Health by the Population Research Laboratory of the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta. The previous surveys were done in 1995, 1994, 1993, 1992, and 1990. The 1996 study repeats a number of questions asked on previous surveys in order to facilitate the assessment of trends in public perception, opinion, and behaviour (see Appendix 1).

Objectives

The first objective of the 1996 survey was to measure the following: contact with persons with AIDS or HIV; opinions and perceptions regarding testing for HIV; perceptions of risk including respondents' reasons for their perceived level of risk and knowledge about how to protect oneself; public opinion regarding the use and sale of condoms; opinions regarding public education about HIV/AIDS issues; and opinions regarding the acceptance and support of persons with HIV/AIDS in the community. The second objective was to compare responses from the 1996 survey with responses to previous surveys to assess change in public opinion, knowledge, and behaviour regarding HIV/AIDS.

Sample

The relevant population for the 1996 Alberta Survey was all persons 18 years of age and older, residing in Alberta, and accessible by telephone. Separate samples were selected for Edmonton, Calgary, and the remainder of Alberta. These samples were combined using appropriate weights so as to constitute a representative sample of adult Albertans. The sampling procedure involved two stages. First, households were selected using random digit dialling. Second, an adult respondent was selected from each household so that an equal number of males and females were interviewed. There was a total of 1206 respondents with a response rate of 62%.

Data Collection

Interviews were conducted by telephone in December of 1996 and January of 1997.

Questionnaire

The Alberta Survey covers a variety of topics which change from year to year. While the Alberta Survey was originally an annual survey, in 1996 two separate surveys were conducted (March/April, and December/January). The 1996 HIV/AIDS survey questions were part of the December/January Alberta Survey. Standard socio-demographic data (e.g., age, sex, education) are obtained for each survey. The 1996 survey questions dealing with HIV/AIDS issues are attached in Appendix 2.

Profile of Respondents

The quota sampling for males and females produced a balanced sample with respect to gender. Median age was 39. One in five respondents were never married, while almost two in every three were currently married or living common-law. The remainder (one in six) were separated, divorced or widowed. Almost three in four were currently employed in the paid labour force; 5% of respondents who were in the labour force were unemployed. Median number of years of schooling was 14. Regarding religion, 45% were Protestant, 30% were Catholic, 3% were other religions, and 22% claimed no religion. Fifty-six percent of persons claiming a religion said that their religious beliefs were strong. Median individual income was \$24,000 - 25,999 while median household income was \$50,000 - 54,999. Seven in ten owned their residence, while three in ten were renters. The sample was compared to the 1994 preliminary post-censal estimates for Alberta for age and marital status and found to be adequately representative.¹

¹ Angela Noronha, Edna Djokoto, and Donna Fong, 1997. The 1996 Alberta Survey (B) Sampling Report. Alberta/Edmonton Series Report No. 86. Population Research Laboratory, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.

3. Contact with Persons with AIDS or HIV

In 1996, respondents were asked if they have personally known anyone with AIDS or HIV. Similarly, respondents to the 1994 and 1990 surveys were asked "Have you ever personally known anyone with AIDS or the AIDS virus?" Table 1 shows that about 18 percent of adult Albertans in 1996 have known someone with AIDS or HIV compared to 16 percent in 1994 and 9 percent in 1990. In other words, Albertans are increasingly likely to have had contact with someone with AIDS or HIV. Nevertheless, the increase in contact from 1994 to 1996 is small relative to the increase from 1990 to 1994 when the rate of contact almost doubled.

TABLE 1

Percentage of Respondents Who Have Personally Known
Anyone With AIDS or HIV, 1996, 1994 and 1990

Known Anyone With AIDS or HIV	1996 %	1994 %	1990 %
Yes	17.6	16.3	9.4
No	82.4	83.7	90.6
Total	100	100	100
(n)	(1178)	(1255)	(1244)

Chi-Square = 38.3, df = 2, $p < .001$

4. Testing for HIV

Respondents in 1995 and 1990 were asked if they thought that various people **should be tested** for HIV, even if those persons do not give consent. The majority of respondents (see the 1995 survey report) endorsed mandatory testing for blood donors, health care workers, expectant mothers, recipients of blood transfusions, patients entering the hospital, prostitutes, injection drug users, gay men, and bisexual men. Indeed, 95% of respondents in 1995 said that blood donors should be tested for HIV, even if they do not give their consent.

In 1996, respondents were asked if they thought that selected groups of people **were automatically tested** for HIV. Table 2 shows that almost two in every three respondents correctly believed that people who give blood donations are automatically tested for HIV. Almost one-quarter of all respondents incorrectly believed that blood donors are not automatically tested. Another 15% did not know if blood donors are automatically tested for HIV.

One in every seven respondents incorrectly believed that hospital patients are automatically tested for HIV. More than one in four incorrectly assumed that pregnant women are automatically tested for HIV. One in five incorrectly believed that prison inmates are automatically tested. A little over half of all respondents incorrectly assumed that people who go to STD clinics are automatically tested for HIV while 29% believed that they are not and another 17% did

not know. Note that testing at STD clinics is by request and is not automatic.

Finally, 18% of respondents (n=216) assumed that there were other persons who are automatically tested for HIV. When asked to specify who they thought are automatically tested, 89 of the 216 respondents (41.2%) said health care workers/health professionals and another 20 (9.3%) mentioned persons purchasing insurance.

Respondents were also asked "Should people's blood be tested for the AIDS virus without their knowledge?" About 4% said that they did not know. Of the remainder, over one-third (36.7%) said "yes" while almost two-thirds (63.3%) said "no."

TABLE 2

Respondents' Answers to the Question "Do you think the following people are automatically tested for HIV?"

Are the following automatically tested for HIV?	Yes %	No %	DK %	(n)
People who give blood donations	62.7	22.5	14.8	(1202)
People admitted to hospital	13.8	69.6	16.6	(1202)
Pregnant women	28.4	48.4	23.1	(1202)
People admitted to prisons	19.7	48.4	32.0	(1200)
People who go to STD clinics	54.2	28.5	17.3	(1202)
Any other people	18.3	60.0	21.7	(1181)

DK = Don't Know

5. Perceptions of Risk: Chances of Getting the AIDS Virus

Respondents in 1996, 1995, 1994, 1992 and 1990 were asked "What do you think your chances are of getting HIV or AIDS? Do you think they are high, medium, low, or none?" In 1996, 1994, and 1992, respondents were then asked "Why do you think that (your chances of getting HIV or AIDS are high, medium, low, or none)?" and up to two responses were recorded. In addition, in 1996 and 1995, respondents were asked "If you did get HIV or AIDS what do you think is the most likely way that you would have contracted the virus?" and up to two answers were recorded. Finally, respondents in 1996 were asked "Do you know how to protect yourself from HIV infection?" If a respondent answered "yes," he or she was then asked "How (do you protect yourself from HIV infection)?" and up to three responses were recorded.

Table 3 shows respondents' perceptions of their chances of getting HIV or AIDS. While the pattern of responses from 1990 to 1992 to 1994 suggests that the public's perceptions of their chances of getting HIV or AIDS had risen somewhat, in 1995 and 1996 this trend was no longer evident. Furthermore, 50% in 1996 felt that they had no chance of getting HIV or AIDS and another 43% felt that their chances were low. Few felt that they were at high risk (1%) or medium risk (7%).

TABLE 3

Respondents' Perceptions of Their Chances of Getting HIV or AIDS, 1996, 1995, 1994, 1992 and 1990

Perceived Chance of HIV or AIDS	1996 %	1995 %	1994 %	1992 %	1990 %
High	1	2	2	2	2
Medium	7	6	9	5	5
Low	43	44	45	45	41
None	50	48	45	48	52
Total (n)	101 (1186)	100 (1194)	101 (1250)	100 (1263)	100 (1220)

Totals may not add to 100 due to rounding.

$\chi^2=33.5$, $df=12$, $p<.001$

Table 4 shows the reasons respondents gave in 1996, 1994, and 1992 as to why they thought that their chances of getting HIV or AIDS were high, medium, low, or none. In 1996, as in earlier years, respondents indicated that their perceptions of risk were primarily a function of their sexual behaviours and lifestyles. Given that 93% of respondents felt that their chances of getting HIV/AIDS were low or none, respondents focused on monogamy, abstinence, the practice of safer sex, and low risk lifestyles as reasons for their perceptions of low or negligible risk.

TABLE 4
Reasons Respondents Gave in 1996, 1994, and 1992
As to Why Their Chances of Getting HIV or AIDS
Were High, Medium, Low, or None

Reason	First Reason			Second Reason		
	1996 %	1994 %	1992 %	1996 %	1994 %	1992 %
Sexual Behaviour	48	38	58	42	31	30
One partner/married	28	22	35	15	11	12
Celibate/practice abstinence	7	6	9	2	4	2
Not promiscuous	3	4	7	8	7	5
Practice safer sex/use condoms	4	4	2	6	4	4
Know partners/tested	2	1	2	7	3	6
Few partners	2	1	1	1	1	0
Heterosexual	1	1	1	2	1	1
High risk sexual behaviour	1	NA	NA	1	NA	NA
Lifestyle	36	37	26	39	33	33
Low risk lifestyle	20	18	9	8	7	5
Aware/careful	5	5	5	5	6	5
Don't use drugs/needles	6	4	3	22	14	14
No contact with high risk people	2	3	3	2	3	4
Senior	2	2	3	2	0	2
High risk lifestyle	0	2	2	0	0	1
High risk work	1	1	1	0	0	0
Cultural/religious/moral upbringing	1	1	0	1	2	2
Low risk work	0	0	0	0	1	2
Chance	13	21	13	7	28	26
Get it (only) by chance	12	19	12	7	27	25
Much unknown; AIDS widespread	2	2	1	0	1	1
Medical	2	2	2	11	6	9
No blood transfusions	2	2	1	11	6	9
Medical/dental treatment; transfusions	0	1	1	0	1	0
Other	0	2	1	1	1	2
Total	99	100	100	100	99	100
(n)	(1164)	(1219)	(1237)	(461)	(616)	(532)

• A content analysis of responses grouped similar comments together and identified the various categories of response as indicated.

• Percentages do not always add to 100 or to subtotals due to rounding.

Table 5 shows the first and second answers respondents gave in 1996 and 1995 to the question "If you did get HIV or AIDS what do you think is the most likely way that you would have contracted the virus?" Most of the respondents (91% in 1996) answered this question and 14% gave two answers. The majority of respondents said that if they did get AIDS, the most likely way that they would have contracted the virus would be through medical contingencies, particularly through blood transfusions. Sexual behaviour was the second most common category of answers. About one in every three respondents indicated that sexual behaviour was the most likely way that they would contract HIV. Relatively few respondents felt that they might contract HIV at work or through injection drug use or for other reasons.

Table 6 shows respondents' first answer to the question "If you did get AIDS what do you think is the most likely way that you would have contracted the virus?" by respondents' perceptions of their chances of getting the AIDS virus. Persons who felt that their chances of getting the AIDS virus were medium were more likely to identify sexual behaviour as the most likely source of exposure while persons who felt that their chances of getting the AIDS virus were high, low, or none were more likely to list medical reasons. While employment reasons ranked third behind medical reasons and sexual behaviour as the most likely source of exposure, 21% of respondents who felt they were at high risk indicated that they felt they were at risk on the job.

TABLE 5

Answers Respondents Gave in 1996 and 1995 to the Question
 "If you did get AIDS what do you think is the most likely way
 that you would have contracted the virus?"

Most Likely Way Respondent Would Have Contracted the AIDS Virus	1996		1995	
	First Answer %	Second Answer %	First Answer %	Second Answer %
Medical Reasons	62	71	55	73
Blood transfusion	45	23	43	27
Hospital/doctor	5	14	4	15
Blood (unspecified)	7	9	4	8
Open wound/bites	2	8	2	9
Dentist	1	3	1	8
Injury/accidents	2	11	1	5
First aid	1	4	1	2
Blood donation	-	0	NA	NA
Sexual Behaviour	31	15	36	18
Sexual transmission	20	2	26	6
Unprotected/unsafe sex	5	2	5	1
Infected spouse/partner	5	5	3	3
Infidelity/promiscuity	1	1	2	2
Bodily fluid (saliva)	-	4	-	5
Gay/homosexual sex	-	0	-	1
Breakage of condom	-	1	NA	NA
Employment (through job)	3	2	5	2
Injection Drug Use	1	5	1	4
Dirty needles	1	4	-	2
Drug abuse (unspecified)	0	1	-	2
Other	3	7	2	4
Contact by infected people	2	5	1	2
Public washrooms	1	1	1	1
Infected food	-	0	-	0
Other	-	0	-	1
Total	100	100	99	101
(n)	(1102)	(168)	(1069)	(131)

- A content analysis of responses grouped similar comments together and identified the various categories of response as indicated.
- Percentages do not always add to 100 or to subtotals due to rounding.
- "-" indicates that percentage is less than 0.5%.

TABLE 6
First Answer Respondents Gave in 1996 to the Question
"If you did get AIDS what do you think is the most likely way
that you would have contracted the virus?" by Respondents'
Perceptions of Their Chances of Getting the AIDS Virus, 1996

Most Likely Way Respondent Would Have Contracted the AIDS Virus	Chances of Getting the AIDS Virus			
	High %	Medium %	Low %	None %
Medical Reasons	50	37	57	73
Blood transfusion	29	23	39	53
Hospital/doctor	14	5	5	6
Blood (unspecified)	0	5	7	7
Open wound/bites	0	3	1	3
Dentist	7	0	1	1
Injury/accidents	0	0	2	2
First aid	0	1	1	1
Blood donation	0	0	-	-
Sexual Behaviour	29	51	37	23
Sexual transmission	14	30	22	17.
Unprotected/unsafe sex	14	14	6	2
Infected spouse/partner	0	5	7	3
Infidelity/promiscuity	0	0	1	1
Bodily fluids (saliva)	0	1	-	-
Gay/homosexual sex	0	0	0	-
Breakage of condom	0	0	-	-
Employment	21	8	3	1
Injection Drug Use	0	1	0	1
Dirty needles	0	1	-	1
Drug abuse (unspecified)	0	0	0	0
Other	0	4	3	2
Contact by infected people	0	3	2	1
Public washrooms	0	0	-	1
Infected food	0	1	-	-
Other	0	0	0	0
Total	100	101	100	100
(n)	(14)	(79)	(476)	(526)

- Chi-Square on subtotals: $\chi^2=75.0$, $df=12$, $p<.000$
- This table presents the respondents' first answer to the question regarding the most likely way of contracting the AIDS virus. Only 14% gave a second answer.
- Percentages do not always add to 100 or to subtotals due to rounding.
- "-" indicates that percentage is less than 0.5%.

In 1996, respondents were asked if they knew how to protect themselves from HIV infection. Ninety-two percent (92%) said that they did. These respondents were then asked "How (do you protect yourself from HIV infection)?" Table 7 shows that responses dealt primarily with sexual behaviour. Indeed, the single most common answer to the question "How do you protect yourself from HIV infection?" focused on the use of condoms (35% of first responses) and on safer/protected sex (16% of first responses). Other relatively frequent responses regarding sexual behaviour mentioned monogamy, abstinence, and knowing one's sexual partner as ways of protecting oneself from HIV infection. Respondents also mentioned the use of precautions, such as wearing gloves and avoiding body fluids, and avoiding injection drug use or not sharing needles.

TABLE 7
Answers Respondents Gave in 1996 to the Question
"How do you protect yourself from HIV infection?"

Ways Respondents Protect Themselves from HIV Infection	First Response %	Second Response %	Third Response %
Sexual Behaviour	75	47	30
Use condoms	35	15	5
Safer/protected sex (unspecified)	16	6	5
Monogamy/one partner	9	7	5
Abstinence/celebrity	9	11	4
Know sexual partner	5	6	8
Avoid gay lifestyle	1	1	4
Birth control (e.g. spermicide)	0	1	-
Use Precautions	10	16	19
Wear gloves	4	4	7
Avoid body fluids	3	8	9
Wash/cleanliness	1	2	1
Follow precaution codes at work	1	2	3
Injection Drug Use	6	26	28
No drugs (unspecified)	3	6	10
Don't share needles	2	12	8
Avoid/no needles/use clean needles	1	5	5
No intravenous drugs	1	3	5
Blood Transfusions and Testing	2	7	17
Use safe blood transfusions	1	4	9
No blood transfusions	1	3	6
Have blood tested/be tested	-	1	2
Other	7	4	6
Avoid high risk behaviour	4	1	1
Be careful	1	1	1
Be educated about HIV/AIDS	1	1	3
Avoid infected people	-	-	0
Avoid public washrooms	-	-	0
Avoid restaurants	0	0	-
Other	-	-	1
Total	100	100	100
(n)	(1080)	(675)	(240)

- A content analysis of responses grouped similar comments together and identified the various categories of response as indicated.
- Percentages do not always add to 100 or to subtotals due to rounding.
- "-" indicates that percentage is less than 0.5%.

6. Public Opinion Regarding the Sale of Condoms

In 1996 and 1993, respondents were asked if they thought condoms should be sold in various places. Respondents were most likely to say that condoms should be sold in twenty-four hour convenience stores (91% in 1996 and 88% in 1993).

Seventy-nine percent (79%) said condoms should be sold in gas stations (69% in 1993). In 1996, 52% endorsed the sale of condoms in restaurants; in 1993, this figure was 42%. In short, there is an indication that the public is increasingly willing to endorse the sale of condoms in various public places.

In addition, the majority of respondents said that condoms should be sold in shopping malls and video arcades. However, less than half of respondents (44%) felt that condoms should be sold in community centres (ice rinks).

Two-thirds of respondents in 1996 felt that condoms should be sold over the counter in such places as convenience stores, gas stations, shopping malls, restaurants, video arcades, and community centres. An even greater proportion (three-quarters) endorsed the sale of condoms from vending machines. Finally, three-quarters of respondents said that condoms should be sold, or be available free, or both, from vending machines in senior high schools.

TABLE 8

Percentage of Respondents Who Think It Would be Acceptable
for the Public to Buy or Have Access to Condoms in Selected Places,
1996 and 1993

Place	1996 %	1993 %	(n)
Convenience Stores (24-hour)	91	88	(1190; 1237)
Gas Stations	79	69	(1180; 1243)
Shopping Malls	59		(1175)
Restaurants	52	42	(1177; 1251)
Video Arcades	52		(1166)
Community Centres (ice rinks)	44		(1177)
Over the counter (in the above places)	67		(1165)
From a vending machine (in above places)	76		(1168)
Senior High Schools		74	(1232)
- for sale (from vending machines)	31		
- available free (from vending machines)	26		
- both for sale and available free	19		
- neither for sale nor available free	24		(1164)

7. Public Education Regarding HIV/AIDS

Respondents were asked in the 1996, 1995, and 1993 surveys if there should be more, less, or about the same emphasis in public health messages on condom use in classroom instruction in junior high school (grades 7-9) and senior high school (grades 10-12).

Table 9 shows that the majority preferred more emphasis on condom use in both junior and senior high school classroom instruction. Furthermore, the great majority preferred either more or the same emphasis. That is, only a small percentage of respondents preferred *less* emphasis on condom use in either junior or senior high school classroom instruction. There were no obvious or consistent trends in opinion on this issue from 1993 to 1996 (despite statistically significant chi-squares).

TABLE 9
Public Opinion Regarding the Appropriate Level of Emphasis
on Condom Use in Classroom Instruction in Junior and Senior
High School, 1996, 1995, and 1993

	Appropriate Level of Emphasis on Condom Use				
	More %	Same %	Less %	Total %	(n)
<hr/>					
Junior High School					
1996	66	27	7	100	(938)
1995	66	22	12	100	(1067)
1993	71	21	8	100	(1140)
$\chi^2=26.9$, $df=4$, $p<.001$					
Senior High School					
1996	70	26	4	100	(956)
1995	65	25	10	100	(1070)
1993	78	19	4	101	(1151)
$\chi^2=68.9$, $df=4$, $p<.001$					

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

"Don't Knows" in 1993, 1995, and 1996 for junior high school were 10%, 11%, and 22% and for senior high school were 9%, 10%, and 20%.

In 1996, respondents were asked "Do you think students are getting adequate HIV and AIDS education in school (elementary to Grade 12)?" Almost half (43%) of respondents said that they did not know. The remainder were evenly divided -- 29% felt that students were getting adequate HIV and AIDS education while 29% felt that students were not.

Respondents who felt that students were or were not getting adequate education on HIV/AIDS in school were asked why they felt the way they did. Table 10 shows the responses to this question. Persons who felt that students were getting adequate HIV/AIDS education in school emphasized the quality of the curriculum and their perceptions that young people appeared to be well-informed. Others observed that they themselves had been well-informed at school.

Persons who felt that students were not getting adequate HIV/AIDS education in school perceived that the issue was not adequately addressed in the school curriculum and observed that young people feel invincible and do not appear to be well-informed. Others observed that they themselves had not been well-informed at school. Further, some felt that the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, teenage pregnancy, and risky sexual behaviour indicated the inadequacy of school instruction. Some cited parental opposition to, or interference with, the curriculum as a reason for the inadequacy of HIV/AIDS instruction at school.

TABLE 10

Answers Respondents Gave in 1996 to the Question
 "Why do you think that students are or are not getting adequate
 HIV and AIDS education in school?"
 (respondents who did not have an opinion on the adequacy
 of HIV/AIDS education in school are excluded)

Reasons	Education Adequate %	Education Not Adequate %
Information available/taught in curriculum	30	-
Own/relatives'/friends' children well informed	22	0
From what respondent hears often discussed	19	1
Personally got enough information	15	1
Students well aware	3	0
Issue not adequately addressed	0	14
People feel invincible	2	14
Own/relatives'/friends' children don't know facts	-	13
HIV/AIDS infection still prevalent	-	8
Personally did not get enough information	0	6
Parental interference with curriculum	1	6
Still engage in risky sexual behaviour	1	6
More information needed in elementary school	0	4
Need more relevant/realistic instruction	1	3
Information not accurate/students misinformed	-	3
Educators not well informed/not qualified	0	3
Teenage pregnancy rate still too high	0	3
Other	5	15
Total (n)	99 (329)	100 (339)

- A content analysis of responses grouped similar comments together and identified the various categories of response as indicated.
- Percentages do not always add to 100 due to rounding.
- "-" indicates that percentage is less than 0.5%.

Respondents were then asked "How effective do you think the use of a condom is to prevent the HIV/AIDS virus through having sex?" One-third (33%) said that condoms were very effective in preventing HIV/AIDS. The majority, however, said that condoms were somewhat effective (64%) or not at all effective (3%). Table 11 shows that this pattern of responses has been consistent for 1996, 1993 and 1992.

TABLE 11

Perceived Effectiveness of Condoms in the Prevention of HIV/AIDS, 1996, 1993, and 1992

Perceived Effectiveness	1996 %	1993 %	1992 %
Very Effective	33	33	32
Somewhat Effective	64	64	64
Not at all Effective	3	3	4
Total (n)	100 (1134)	100 (1194)	100 (1230)

Respondents who said that condoms were somewhat effective or not at all effective were asked why they felt that way. Table 12 shows that these respondents tended to feel that condoms were no guarantee because of possible breakage, defects, or leakage. Furthermore, many observed that "nothing is foolproof" and "accidents can happen."

TABLE 12

Answers Respondents Gave in 1996 to the Question "Why do you think that a condom is somewhat effective or not at all effective?"
(excluding persons who think that condoms are very effective)

Reasons Why Condoms Somewhat or Not at all Effective	First Response %	Second Response %
No Guarantee	82	77
Can break/rip/fail	24	18
Nothing foolproof	30	15
Could be defective	9	16
Accidents can happen	4	5
Leakage	2	5
Only abstinence effective	1	4
Not effective for pregnancy; so not effective AIDS	2	3
Virus goes through condom	2	3
AIDS/HIV transmitted other ways	4	3
Condoms work most of the time	2	2
Better than nothing	1	4
Brings down risk	1	-
Helps for some, but not all	-	0
Use	10	20
Improper use	5	16
People/kids don't use condoms	1	1
OK if used properly	4	3
Only as safe as user	1	1
Other	9	3
Heard not effective/not very effective	5	-
Condoms provide barrier/protection	3	2
Other	1	1
Total	101	100
(n)	(732)	(264)

- A content analysis of responses grouped similar comments together and identified the various categories of response as indicated.
- Percentages do not always add to 100 or to subtotals due to rounding.
- "-" indicates that percentage is less than 0.5%.

In 1996 and 1993, respondents were asked if they thought that frank messages to encourage people to change sexual behaviours through which HIV infection can be spread should appear in selected media. Table 13 shows that 92% of respondents in 1996 endorsed the placement of frank messages on the Internet. Similarly, a substantial majority felt that frank messages should appear in newspapers (91%), television (89%), radio (87%), posters (84%), transit ads (76%), and billboards (71%). These figures tended to be consistent with, or slightly higher, than the figures for 1993. Some respondents also mentioned other places where they felt that frank messages should appear. The most frequently mentioned were schools, "everywhere," magazines, and medical settings such as doctors' offices, hospitals, and clinics.

TABLE 13

Percentage of the Public Who Think Frank Messages to Encourage People to Change Sexual Behaviours Through Which HIV Infection Can be Spread Should Appear In Selected Media, 1996 and 1993

Medium	Percent Endorsing Use of Medium	
	1996 %	1993 %
Internet	92	NA
Newspapers	91	91
Television	89	86
Radio	87	85
Posters	84	82
Transit Ads	76	74
Billboards	71	72
Other Places	28	32
(n)	(1090-1176)	(1220-1263)

Finally, respondents were asked "If you wanted a pamphlet on HIV or AIDS, do you know where to get one?" Eighty-six percent (86%) said that they knew where to get a pamphlet on HIV or AIDS if they wanted one. Respondents were then asked where they would get a pamphlet on HIV or AIDS and where they would prefer to obtain a pamphlet. Table 14 shows respondents' answers to these questions.

Respondents indicated that if they wanted a pamphlet on HIV/AIDS they would most likely get it from a health centre, medical clinic, doctor's office, hospital, or drug store. Similarly, respondents indicated that they preferred to obtain a pamphlet on HIV/AIDS from these same places. Nevertheless, there is an indication that respondents preferred that pamphlets on HIV/AIDS were more available from drug stores than is currently the case.

TABLE 14

Places Where Respondents Would Get a Pamphlet on HIV or AIDS,
If They Wanted One, and Places Where Respondents Would Prefer
to Obtain a Pamphlet on HIV or AIDS, 1996

Places to Obtain a Pamphlet on HIV or AIDS	Actual Place		Preferred Place	
	First Answer %	Second Answer %	First Answer %	Second Answer %
Health/Medical Clinic/Centre	38	25	23	31
Doctor's Office	35	25	40	23
Hospital/Hospice	7	18	4	6
Drug Store/Pharmacy	4	10	18	17
STD Clinic	4	7	-	0
Health Department/Board of Health	3	1	1	-
AIDS Association/Society	2	2	-	1
Library	1	5	5	8
School/University/College	1	3	3	4
Work Place	1	1	1	-
Red Cross	1	1	-	-
Other	2	2	5	9
Total (n)	99 (1027)	100 (459)	100 (1052)	99 (265)

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

"-" indicates that percentage is less than 0.5%.

8. Acceptance and Support of Persons with HIV or AIDS

Respondents in 1996 and 1993 were asked "What can be done to encourage your community to accept without discrimination members of your community who have HIV/AIDS?" Up to three responses were recorded. In 1996, 78% of respondents provided at least one suggestion, 24% provided at least two suggestions, and 6% gave three responses. Table 15 shows that the majority of responses fell into two broad interrelated categories: the need for more education and suggestions as to the best methods for public education. Indeed, 84% of first responses in 1996, 76% of second responses, and 82% of third responses fell into these two categories. Other responses emphasized the need for sympathy, compassion, tolerance, understanding, and acceptance. Responses in 1996 and 1993 were comparable.

Finally, respondents were asked "What do you think are the barriers to people with HIV or AIDS receiving care and support in their community?" Table 16 shows that the great majority of respondents mentioned fear, ignorance, prejudice, and discrimination as barriers to care and support of persons in the community with HIV or AIDS.

TABLE 15
Suggestions for Encouraging Acceptance of Persons with HIV/AIDS,
1996 and 1993

Suggestion	1996			1993		
	1st %	2nd %	3rd %	1st %	2nd %	3rd %
More Education	53	27	18	52	26	15
Use Various Methods for Public Education	31	49	64	31	64	78
Public forums/inform'n sessions	11	13	12			
Media	7	19	29			
School education programs	6	7	7			
Talk/meet HIV/AIDS victims	4	3	8			
Other	4	7	9			
Have Accepting Attitudes	9	19	12	12	7	4
Use Health Care System	2	3	5	2	2	2
Other	5	2	0	2	1	2
Total	100	100	99	99	100	101
(n)	(941)	(295)	(76)	(964)	(559)	(240)

• A content analysis of responses grouped similar comments together and identified the various categories of response as indicated.

• Percentages do not always add to 100 or to subtotals due to rounding.

TABLE 16

Responses to the Question
 "What do you think are the barriers to people with HIV or AIDS
 receiving care and support in their community?" 1996

Perceived Barriers	First Response %	Second Response %
Fear	38	29
Ignorance	27	33
Prejudice/Discrimination	21	23
Embarrassment	4	3
Lack of funding/medical facilities	6	8
None (no barriers)	1	0
Other	3	5
Total (n)	100 (1047)	101 (521)

Percentages may not add to 100 due rounding.

9. Conclusion

The 1996 HIV/AIDS issues survey had two objectives. The first was to assess the opinions and perceptions of adult Albertans with respect to a number of HIV/AIDS issues. The second objective was to assess change in opinions and perceptions by comparing responses from the 1996, 1995, 1994, 1993, 1992, and 1990 HIV/AIDS issues surveys. A review and discussion of the findings follows. Survey questions unique to 1996 are discussed first. Questions repeated from previous surveys are then discussed.

Substantial proportions of the respondents to the 1996 survey had misconceptions about automatic testing for HIV infection. For example, some incorrectly thought that blood donors were not automatically tested, while others incorrectly thought that hospital patients, expectant mothers, prison inmates, and clients of STD clinics were automatically tested. Furthermore, substantial proportions of respondents indicated that they did not know if these persons were automatically tested or not. There appears to be a need to educate the public better regarding who is tested for HIV infection and under what circumstances they are tested.

One-third of respondents endorsed testing for the AIDS virus without the knowledge of the person being tested. Testing without consent and, presumably, without the promise of confidentiality raises a number of concerns regarding ethics and civil rights. The public's willingness to overlook these issues is striking and

indicates a concern on the part of the public that HIV/AIDS be monitored closely in order to prevent its spread.

Respondents were asked if they knew how to protect themselves from HIV infection. Virtually all said that they did and when asked "How?" most referred to the practice of "safe sex." It would appear that public campaigns to raise awareness of safer sex issues have had a positive effect.

About half of respondents said that they did not know if students were getting adequate HIV and AIDS education in school. The remainder was divided with over one-quarter feeling that education was adequate and a similar proportion feeling that it was not. In short, the majority had reservations about the adequacy of HIV/AIDS education in the schools suggesting a widespread concern that the "message" is not getting through to young people.

Most respondents said that they knew where to get a pamphlet on HIV/AIDS. Most said that they would get and also preferred to get such a pamphlet from a medical clinic, doctor's office, hospital, or drug store.

Respondents perceived that fear, ignorance, prejudice, and discrimination constitute barriers to persons with HIV or AIDS receiving care and support in their community.

The remaining issues were examined in the 1996 survey and also on a previous survey or surveys. Change is evident on only one question. Albertans are increasingly likely to have personally known someone with AIDS or HIV. Nevertheless, the increase in contact from 1994 to 1996 is small relative to the increase from 1990 to 1994 when the rate of contact almost doubled.

On other issues, continuity rather than change is striking. For example, most respondents continue to feel that they are personally at little or no risk of getting HIV or AIDS given their low risk sexual behaviours and lifestyles. Most respondents continue to feel that the most likely way they would get AIDS, if they did, would be through medical contingencies such as blood transfusions. Most respondents continue to endorse the availability of condoms in various public places both from vending machines and "over the counter." Most respondents continue to recommend more emphasis on condom use in junior and senior high school classroom instruction. Most respondents continue to feel that condoms are either somewhat or very effective in the prevention of HIV/AIDS. Most respondents continue to endorse the placement of frank messages in various public media to encourage people to change sexual behaviours through which HIV infection can be spread. Finally, most respondents continue to recommend more education and continue to endorse various means of public education to encourage communities to accept without discrimination their members who have HIV/AIDS.

APPENDIX 1**Questions Asked on the
1996, 1995, 1994, 1993, 1992 and 1990 Surveys**

Questions	Survey					
	'96	'95	'94	'93	'92	'90
Known Anyone with AIDS						
Have you personally known anyone with AIDS or HIV? (yes, no)	x		(x)			(x)
Have you ever personally known anyone with AIDS or the AIDS virus? (yes, no)	(x)		x			x
Chances of Getting the AIDS Virus						
What do you think your chances are of getting HIV or AIDS? High, medium, low, or none?	x	(x)	(x)		(x)	(x)
What are your chances of <u>getting</u> the AIDS virus? Do you think they are high, medium, low, or none?	(x)	(x)	(x)		(x)	x
What do you think your chances are of <u>getting</u> the AIDS virus? Do you think they are high, medium, low, or none?	(x)	x	x		x	(x)
Why do you think that? (Probe) (Record up to two answers)	x		x		x	
If you did get HIV or AIDS what do you think is the most likely way that you would have contracted the virus? (Probe) (Up to two answers coded)	x	(x)				
If you did get AIDS what do you think is the most likely way that you would have contracted the virus? (Probe) (Record up to two answers)	(x)	x				
Do you know how to protect yourself from HIV infection? (yes, no)	x					
(If yes) How? (Record up to three responses)	x					

Questions	Survey					
	'96	'95	'94	'93	'92	'90

Testing

What kinds of situations in your personal life would lead you to get a blood test for HIV/AIDS?

(Indicate order in which mentioned, e.g. 1, 2)

- blood transfusion
- as a blood donor
- spouse/partner unfaithful
- new relationship/multiple partners
- forced to get one (e.g. insurance)
- drug use
- unprotected sex
- other (specify)

x

If you thought you were at risk of HIV/AIDS where would you go for an HIV/AIDS test?

- my (family) doctor
- a doctor
- medical/health clinic
- Red Cross
- STD clinic
- other (specify)

x

Have you ever been tested for HIV (AIDS)?
(yes, no)

x (x) (x)

Have you ever had a test for infection with the AIDS virus? (yes, no)

(x) x x

(If tested) Why did you have the test for the AIDS virus?

- for my own information
- my doctor thought I needed to have it done
- when I went into a hospital or was having a surgical procedure
- as a requirement for life insurance
- as a requirement for health insurance
- I was donating blood
- other (specify)

x

(If tested) When you had the AIDS test for infection with the AIDS virus, did anyone talk to you about the test? (Most recent test)
(yes, no)

x

(If yes) Who talked to you about it?
(Circle all that apply)

- a health professional
- someone from the insurance company
- other (specify)

x

Questions	Survey					
	'96	'95	'94	'93	'92	'90
(If yes) What specific things did they tell you? (Record up to two answers)					x	
(If tested) Did you <u>want</u> the results of the test? (yes, no, uncertain)					x	
(If no) Why didn't you (want the results of the test)? (Record answer)					x	
(If tested) Did you <u>get</u> the results of your test? (yes, no)					x	
(If yes) Were the results given in person, by telephone, by mail, or in some other way (specify)?					x	
When you received the results of your test, did anyone talk to you about the results? (yes, no)					x	
(If yes) Who talked with you about this? (Circle all that apply)					x	
- a health professional						
- someone from the insurance company						
- other (specify)						
(If yes) What specific things did they say about the results? (Record up to two answers)					x	
(If you did not get the results of your test) Why did you not get the results (for your AIDS test)? (Record answer)					x	
Do you expect to have a blood test for infection with the AIDS virus in the next 12 months? (yes, no)		(x)	x			x
Do you expect to have a blood test for HIV (AIDS) in the next 12 months? (yes, no)		x	(x)			(x)
Please tell me your opinion on the following statement: Employers should have the right to require an employee to be tested for the AIDS virus. (strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree)						x

Questions	Survey					
	'96	'95	'94	'93	'92	'90

AIDS has been described as one of the major health problems in the country. A study may be done and blood samples taken to find out just how widespread the problem is.

a. If you were selected in this national sample of people to have their blood tested with assurances of privacy of test results, would you have the test? (yes, no) x

b. If you had your blood tested, would you insist on knowing the results? (yes, no) x

c. Should people's blood be tested for the AIDS virus without their knowledge it was being done? (yes, no) (x) x

Should people's blood be tested for the AIDS virus without their knowledge? (yes, no) x (x)

Please tell me if you think any of the following people should be tested for HIV (1995) / AIDS (1990), even if they do not give consent? (Read) (yes, no)

Recipients of blood transfusions	x	x
Blood donors and organ donors (e.g. kidneys)	x	x
Patients entering hospital	x	x
Health care workers	x	x
Expectant mothers	x	
The military and airline pilots	x	x
Homosexuals (gay men)	x	x
Bisexual men	x	x
Prostitutes (male or female)	x	x
Injection drug users	x	x
Any others? (specify)	x	x

Do you think the following people are automatically tested for HIV? (Read) (yes, no)

People who give blood donations	x
People admitted to hospital	x
Pregnant women	x
People admitted to prisons	x
People who go to STD (sexually transmitted diseases) clinics	x
Any other people?	x

Questions	Survey					
	'96	'95	'94	'93	'92	'90
Knowledge						
In your estimation, what percentage of people who now have the AIDS virus <u>will eventually get sick</u> with AIDS? Would it be less than 10%, 10 to 49%, 50 to 89%, or 90 to 100%?						x
In your estimation, what percentage of people who now have the AIDS virus <u>are actually sick</u> with AIDS? Would it be less than 10%, 10 to 49%, 50 to 89%, or 90 to 100%?						x
Please tell if you think the following statement is definitely true, probably true, probably false, or definitely false: A person can be infected with the AIDS virus and <u>not</u> look sick. (Repeat categories)		x	x		x	
Opinions						
Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with these statements: (1=strongly disagree, 7=strongly agree)						
a. Most AIDS victims deserve what they got (i.e. the AIDS disease).						x
b. If a child with AIDS were to attend my child's school, I would take my child out of the school.						x
c. People who get AIDS deserve first class health care.						x
(If 5, 6 or 7) Is that the case regardless of what it costs? (yes, no)						x
We'd like to know (1996) We need to know (1993) where people think it would be acceptable for the public to buy (1993) to buy or have access to (1996) condoms. I'm going to read a list of places. Please tell me whether you think condoms should be sold there (1993) should be sold in each of them (1996).						
- In gas (1996) service (1993) stations? (yes, no)	x			x		
In service stations, should they be sold at the counter, available from machines in washrooms, or both?					x	

Questions	Survey					
	'96	'95	'94	'93	'92	'90
- (Should condoms be sold) in restaurants? (yes, no)	x			x		
In restaurants, should they be sold at the counter, available from machines in washrooms, or both?				x		
- Should condoms be sold in bars and lounges? (yes, no)				x		
In bars and lounges, should condoms be sold at the counter, available from machines in washrooms, or both?				x		
- (Should condoms be sold) in 24-hour convenience stores? (yes, no)	x			x		
In 24-hour convenience stores, should condoms be sold at the counter, available from machines in washrooms, or both?				x		
- Should condoms be sold in senior high schools (grades 10-12)? (yes, no)				x		
- Should condoms be sold in workplaces? (yes, no)				x		
- In arcades (refers to video arcades) (yes, no)	x					
- (In) public areas in shopping malls (yes, no)	x					
- In community centres (i.e. ice rinks) (yes, no)	x					
Would you be comfortable buying condoms in the places just listed:						
a. Over the counter (asking for them)? (yes, no)	x					
b. From a vending machine? (yes, no)	x					
- Where else should condoms be available? (Indicate order in which mentioned, e.g. 1, 2)				x		
- drugstore						
- doctor's offices/clinics						
- hotels/motels						
- airports/bus depots						
- other (specify)						

Questions	Survey					
	'96	'95	'94	'93	'92	'90
Should condoms be sold, be available for free, neither, or both, from vending machines in seniors high schools (grades 10-12)? (sold, available free, neither, both)	x					
Education						
In many Alberta communities there are people who have HIV infection or AIDS. What can be done to encourage your community to accept without discrimination members of your community who have HIV/AIDS? (PROBE FOR SPECIFICS, PARTICULARLY IF RESPONSE IS "EDUCATION". Record up to three answers.)	x			x		
What do you think are the barriers to people with HIV or AIDS receiving care and support in their community? (PROBE. Record up to two answers.)	x					
In schools, at what grade (kindergarten through 12) should education start about each of the following? (Randomized)						
- Sexual health		x		x		
- HIV infection and AIDS		x		x		
- Birth control		x		x		
- Other sexually transmitted diseases		x		x		
Do you think students are getting adequate HIV and AIDS education in school (elementary to Grade 12)? (yes, no, don't know)	x					
(If yes or no) Why do you think that?	x					
In public health messages on the prevention of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, should there be more, less or about the same emphasis on abstinence from sexual intercourse?					x	
Should there be more, less or about the same emphasis (in public health messages) on the use of condoms?						x

Questions	Survey					
	'96	'95	'94	'93	'92	'90
(More specifically,) should there be more, less, or about the same emphasis on condom use:						
- on television? more, less, or about the same?				x		
- more, less, or about the same emphasis on condom use in newspapers and magazines?				x		
- in pamphlets available in public places such as drugstores and supermarkets? more, less, or about the same?				x		
- in senior high school classroom instruction (grades 10-12)? (READ) more, less, or about the same?	x	x		x		
- in junior high school classroom instruction (grades 7-9)? (READ) more, less, or about the same?	x	x		x		
If you wanted a pamphlet on HIV or AIDS, do you know where to get one? (yes, no)	x					
(If yes) Where would that be?	x					
Where would you prefer to obtain a pamphlet? (PROMPT IF REQUIRED, e.g. in a drug store, libraries, doctor's office, health clinics.)	x					
Research in Alberta has shown that people need frank messages to encourage them to change sexual behaviours through which HIV infection can be spread. Do you think these frank messages should appear on:						
- television?	x			x		
- radio?	x			x		
- newspapers?	x			x		
- transit ads (e.g. bus, LRT, etc.)?	x			x		
- posters?	x			x		
- billboards?	x			x		
- Internet?	x					
- any other places? (specify)	x			x		

Questions	Survey					
	'96	'95	'94	'93	'92	'90
People responsible for providing HIV/AIDS messages need to know how well the public understands certain terms, and the risk of spreading HIV/AIDS. For the following please tell me if you are very sure or uncertain about the meaning.						
How sure are you of what "saliva" is?						
Are you very sure or uncertain?				x		
(If very sure) How likely is it that HIV infection can be spread by saliva? Very likely, somewhat likely, not at all likely?				x		
How sure are you of what "semen" is?						
Are you very sure or uncertain?				x		
(If very sure) How likely is it that HIV infection can be spread by semen? Very likely, somewhat likely, not at all likely?				x		
How sure are you of what "monogamy" is?						
Are you very sure or uncertain?				x		
(If very sure) How likely is it that HIV infection can be spread through monogamy? Very likely, somewhat likely, not at all likely?				x		
How sure are you of what "pre-ejaculate" is?						
Are you very sure or uncertain?				x		
(If very sure) How likely is it that HIV infection can be spread by pre-ejaculate? Very likely, somewhat likely, not at all likely?				x		
How sure are you of what "vaginal secretions" mean? Are you very sure or uncertain?				x		
(If very sure) How likely is it that HIV infection can be spread by vaginal secretions? Very likely, somewhat likely, not at all likely?				x		
How likely is it that HIV infection can be spread by <u>blood</u> ? Very likely, somewhat likely, not at all likely?				x		
Should Alberta Health (provincial government department) provide more, less, or about the same public health messages on the prevention of HIV/AIDS?						x

Questions	Survey					
	'96	'95	'94	'93	'92	'90

Risk Factors and Condom Usage

I am going to read a list of statements. Please tell me after I finish all of the statements if at least one is true for you.

- You have used drugs by needle at any time since 1977.
- You have haemophilia and have received clotting factor concentrates since 1977.
- You are a man who has had sex with another man at some time since 1977, even one time.
- You have had sex for money or drugs at any time since 1977.
- Since 1977, you are or have been the sex partner of any person who would answer yes to any of the items I've just read.

Were any of the statements I read true for you?
(yes to at least one, no to all of them)

(x) (x) x

Now I am going to read a list of statements that might apply to you. Please tell me after I finish with all of the statements, if at least one would be true for you at any time since the early 1980s.

- You have injected drugs or shot up, including steroids, during that time.
- You took part in anal sex.
- It is likely that any person with whom you had sex, had previously injected drugs, including steroids.

Were any of the statements I read true for you?
(yes to at least one, no to all of them)

x x (x)

Have you ever injected drugs? (yes, no)

x

(If yes) Since 1978, have you ever shared needles? (yes, no)

x

(If yes) Did you clean the needles with bleach every time?

x

(If ever injected drugs) In the past 12 months did you inject drugs? (yes, no)

x

(If shared needles since 1978)
Did you share needles in the past 12 months? (yes, no)

x

Questions	Survey					
	'96	'95	'94	'93	'92	'90
(If yes) Did you clean the needles with bleach every time in the past 12 months? (yes, no)		x				
(If shared needles since 1978) Did you go to a needle exchange program in the past 12 months? (yes, no)		x				
In the last <u>two years</u> have you had sex with at least one new partner? (yes, no)			x		x	x
(If new partner) How many new partners did you have?						x
(If new partner) <u>In total</u> , how many partners have you had in the last two years?			x		x	
(If new partner) (Ask males only) Were all your partners/Was your partner female or male, or some female and some male?			x		x	
(If new partner) (Ask females only) Were all your partners/Was your partner male or female, or some female and some male?			x		x	
(If new partner) Did you use a condom all of the time, most of the time, some of the time or not at all?			(x)		(x)	x
(If new partner) Did you and your partner(s) <u>always</u> use a condom, <u>never</u> use a condom, or <u>sometimes</u> use a condom?			x		x	(x)
(If never or sometimes use a condom) Why didn't you and your partner(s) use a condom (all of the time)? (Record up to two answers)			x		x	
How many people have you had sex with in the last <u>two years</u> ?		x				
(If one or more sex partners) (Ask males only) Were all your partners/Was your partner female or male, or some female and some male?		x				
(If one or more sex partners) (Ask females only) Were all your partners/Was your partner male or female, or some female and some male?		x				

Questions	Survey					
	'96	'95	'94	'93	'92	'90
(If one sex partner) Was your partner a casual partner? (yes, no)		x				
(If no) How often did you use a condom with your "usual" sex partner? Always, sometimes, or never?		x				
(If yes) How often did you use a condom with your "casual" sex partner? Always, sometimes, or never?		x				
(If two or more sex partners) How often did you use a condom with your "usual" sex partner(s)? Always, sometimes, or never?		x				
(If two or more sex partners) How often did you use a condom with your "casual" sex partner(s)? Always, sometimes, or never?		x				
(If condom use was always or sometimes) When you used condoms, what were the reasons? (Record up to three answers)		x				
(If condom use was sometimes or never) What was your <u>MAIN</u> reason for not using condoms each time you had sexual intercourse? (Do not read)		x				
Didn't always have one available						
Want to have a child						
Condoms are not natural						
Condoms don't feel good/don't fit						
Too embarrassed to buy them						
Too expensive						
Use other method of contraception						
Interrupted lovemaking/spoiled the mood						
Against religion to use contraception						
Partner did not ask me to use one						
Other (Specify)						
(If one or more sex partners) Think of your sex partner(s) in the past 12 months. Did your partner/Did any of your partners (usual or casual) ever inject drugs? (yes, no)		x				

Questions	Survey					
	'96	'95	'94	'93	'92	'90
How <u>effective</u> do you think condoms are to prevent getting the HIV/AIDS virus through having sex? very effective, somewhat effective, not at all effective?	(x)			x		(x)
How effective do you think the use of a condom is to prevent getting the AIDS virus (1992) HIV/AIDS virus (1996) through having sex? (i.e. to prevent sexual transmission of the HIV/AIDS virus -- added in 1996 only.) (READ) very effective, somewhat effective, not at all effective?	x			(x)	x	
(If somewhat effective or not at all effective) Why do you think that?	x				x	

(x) means that a question similar in wording was used in the years indicated. All versions of similar questions are shown.

APPENDIX 2

The 1996 HIV/AIDS Issues Survey Questions

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT HIV/AIDS.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|--|--|
| VAR152 | 78. | Have you personally known anyone with AIDS or HIV? | Yes..... 1
No..... 2
Don't know..... 3
No response..... 0 |
| VAR153 | 79. a. | What do you think your chances are of getting HIV or AIDS ?
(READ LIST) | High..... 1
Medium..... 2
Low, or..... 3
None..... 4
Don't know (Volunteered)..... 5
No response..... 0 |
| VAR154
VAR155 | b. | Why do you think that? (PROBE)

see APPENDIX 2A for codes (Up to 2 responses coded) | |
| VAR156
VAR157 | 80. | If you did get HIV or AIDS what do you think is the most likely way that you would have contracted the virus? (PROBE)

see APPENDIX 2B for codes (Up to 2 responses coded) | |
| VAR158 | 81. a. | Do you know how to protect yourself from HIV infection? | Yes (Ask b)..... 1
No (Go to Q82)..... 2
No response..... 0 |
| VAR159
VAR160
VAR161 | b. | How? (PROTECT SELF FROM HIV/AIDS)
(Record up to 3 responses)

see APPENDIX 2C for codes | |
| | 82. | Do you think the following people are automatically tested for HIV?: | |
| VAR162 | a. | People who give blood donations? | Yes..... 1
No..... 2
Don't know..... 3
No response..... 0 |

VAR163	b.	People admitted to hospital?	
		Yes.....	1
		No.....	2
		Don't know.....	3
		No response.....	0
VAR164	c.	Pregnant women?	
		Yes.....	1
		No.....	2
		Don't know.....	3
		No response.....	0
VAR165	d.	People admitted to prisons?	
		Yes.....	1
		No.....	2
		Don't know.....	3
		No response.....	0
VAR166	e.	People who go to STD (sexually transmitted diseases) clinics?	
		Yes.....	1
		No.....	2
		Don't know.....	3
		No response.....	0
VAR167	83.	Do you think any other people are automatically tested?	
		Yes (Please Specify).....	1
		No.....	2
		Don't know.....	3
		No response.....	0
VAR168	84.	Should people's blood be tested for the AIDS virus without their knowledge?	
		Yes.....	1
		No.....	2
		Don't know.....	3
		No response.....	0

85. We'd like to know where people think it would be acceptable for the public to buy or have access to condoms. I'm going to read a list of places. Please tell me if you think condoms should be sold in each of them.

VAR169	a.	In restaurants?	
		Yes.....	1
		No.....	2
		Don't know.....	3
		No response.....	0
VAR170	b.	In 24-hour convenience stores?	
		Yes.....	1
		No.....	2
		Don't know.....	3
		No response.....	0
VAR171	c.	In gas stations?	
		Yes.....	1
		No.....	2
		Don't know.....	3
		No response.....	0
VAR172	d.	In arcades? (refers to video arcades)	
		Yes.....	1
		No.....	2
		Don't know.....	3
		No response.....	0
VAR173	e.	Public areas in shopping malls?	
		Yes.....	1
		No.....	2
		Don't know.....	3
		No response.....	0
VAR174	f.	In community centres (i.e. ice rinks)?	
		Yes.....	1
		No.....	2
		Don't know.....	3
		No response.....	0

86. Would you be comfortable buying condoms in the places just listed:
- VAR175 a. Over the counter (asking for them)?
- Yes..... 1
No..... 2
Don't know..... 3
No response..... 0
- VAR176 b. From a vending machine?
- Yes..... 1
No..... 2
Don't know..... 3
No response..... 0
- VAR177 87. Should condoms be sold, be available for free, neither, or both, from vending machines in senior high schools (grades 10-12)?
- Sold..... 1
Available Free..... 2
Neither..... 3
Both..... 4
Don't know..... 5
No response..... 0
- VAR178 88. In many Alberta communities there are people who have HIV
VAR179 infection or AIDS. What can be done to encourage your
VAR180 community to accept without discrimination members of your
community who have HIV/AIDS?
(PROBE FOR SPECIFICS, PARTICULARLY IF RESPONSE IS
"EDUCATION." Record up to three answers).
- see APPENDIX 2D for codes
- VAR181 89. What do you think are the barriers to people with HIV or AIDS
VAR182 receiving care and support in their community?
(PROBE. Record up to two answers).
- see APPENDIX 2E for codes
- VAR183 90. a. If you wanted a pamphlet on HIV or AIDS, do you know where to
get one?
- Yes..... 1
No (Go to 91)..... 2
No response (Go to 91)..... 0
- VAR184 b. Where would that be?
VAR185
- see APPENDIX 2F for codes (Up to 2 responses coded)

- VAR186 91. Where would you prefer to obtain a pamphlet?
VAR187 (PROMPT IF REQUIRED, e.g. in a drug store, libraries, doctor's office, health clinics.)
- see APPENDIX 2G for codes (Up to 2 responses coded)
- VAR188 92. a. Do you think students are getting adequate HIV and AIDS education in school (elementary to Grade 12)?
- Yes..... 1
No..... 2
Don't know (Go to 93)..... 3
No response (Go to 93)..... 0
- VAR189 b. Why do you think that?
- see APPENDIX 2H for codes (One response coded)
- VAR190 93. a. How effective do you think the use of a condom is to prevent getting the HIV/AIDS virus through having sex? (i.e. to prevent sexual transmission of the HIV/AIDS virus.) (READ)
- Very effective (Go to 94)..... 1
Somewhat effective..... 2
Not at all effective..... 3
- Don't know how effective (Volunteered) (Go to 94)..... 4
Don't know method (Volunteered) (Go to 94)..... 5
No response (Go to 94)..... 0
- VAR191 b. Why do you think that (a condom is somewhat/not at all effective)?
VAR192
- see APPENDIX 2I for codes (Up to 2 responses coded)
94. Should there be more, less, or about the same emphasis in public health messages on condom use
- VAR193 a. in senior high school classroom instruction (grades 10-12)? (READ)
- more 1
less 2
about the same 3
don't know (volunteered) 4
no response 0
- VAR194 b. in junior high school classroom instruction (grades 7-9)? (READ) (... emphasis in public health messages)
- more 1
less 2
about the same 3
don't know (volunteered) 4
no response 0

95. Research in Alberta has shown that people need frank messages to encourage them to change sexual behaviours through which HIV infection can be spread. Do you think these frank messages should appear on

VAR195	a. television?	
	Yes.....	1
	No.....	2
	Don't know.....	3
	No response.....	0
VAR196	b. radio?	
	Yes.....	1
	No.....	2
	Don't know.....	3
	No response.....	0
VAR197	c. newspapers?	
	Yes.....	1
	No.....	2
	Don't know.....	3
	No response.....	0
VAR198	d. transit ads (e.g. bus, LRT, etc.)?	
	Yes.....	1
	No.....	2
	Don't know.....	3
	No response.....	0
VAR199	e. posters?	
	Yes.....	1
	No.....	2
	Don't know.....	3
	No response.....	0
VAR200	f. billboards?	
	Yes.....	1
	No.....	2
	Don't know.....	3
	No response.....	0
VAR201	g. Internet?	
	Yes.....	1
	No.....	2
	Don't know.....	3
	No response.....	0

VAR202

h. any other places?

Yes (SPECIFY).....	1
No.....	2
Don't know.....	3
No response.....	0

APPENDIX 2A

Question 79b (VAR154, VAR155)

**Why do you think that your chances of getting HIV or AIDS
are high, medium, low, or none:?**

- | | |
|--------|---|
| 01 | Married with one partner |
| 02, 30 | Monogamous/one partner |
| 03 | Limited/few partners/don't have sex often |
| 04 | Celibate/practice abstinence |
| 05 | Practice safe sex (unspecified) |
| 06 | Use condoms |
| 07, 33 | Not promiscuous/don't fool around -- general |
| 08 | Aware of risk factors/causes |
| 09 | Careful |
| 10 | Low risk lifestyle/activity/healthy (unspecified) |
| 11 | Don't do drugs/don't use needles |
| 12 | No blood transfusions/medical treatment/use own or
relative's blood in future transfusions |
| 13, 32 | Know much about partners/safe partners/tested/selective
about partners |
| 14 | Heterosexual |
| 15 | No prostitutes |
| 16, 34 | Don't associate with infected persons/high risk persons |
| 17 | Low risk work |
| 18, 31 | Could only get it by chance (eg. dentist/patient/doctor/
blood transfusion/restaurant work; don't need/not planning
transfusion/better blood screening; you can never
tell/there's always a chance; past risky behaviour;
partners(s)' behaviour unknown) |
| 19 | Lesbian |
| 20 | Cultural/religious/moral upbringing |
| 21 | Senior person (not exposed to risks) |
| 22 | Comments not citing risk factors (e.g. Judgmental -- people
with AIDS should be segregated) |
| 29 | Other low/no risk chances |
| 49 | Other medium risk chances |
| 50 | Sexually active |
| 51 | Partner sexually active/high risk |
| 52 | Gay |
| 53 | Don't know much about partners/other people |
| 54 | High risk lifestyle (unspecified) |
| 55 | High risk work |
| 56 | Open wound/injury/tattoo |
| 57 | Medical/dental treatment/blood transfusions |
| 58 | Much unknown/need more research |
| 59 | Widespread prevalence of AIDS/undiagnosed |
| 60 | Use needles |

- 61 Uninformed response (respondent considers self at
medium/high risk but shows lack of knowledge of risk
factors, or claims to be uninformed)
- 62 Unprotected sex/no condoms
- 87 Other high risk chances

- 97 No second answer
- 98 Don't know
- 00 No response
- 99 Not applicable

APPENDIX 2B**Question 80 (VAR156, VAR157)**

If you did get HIV or AIDS, what do you think is the most likely way that you would have contracted the virus?

- | | |
|----|---|
| 01 | Blood (unspecified) |
| 02 | Blood transfusions |
| 03 | Dirty needles |
| 04 | First aid |
| 05 | Open wound and bites |
| 06 | Injury/accidents |
| 07 | Drug abuse (unspecified) |
| 08 | Bodily fluid (saliva) |
| | |
| 20 | Infected food |
| 21 | Public washrooms |
| | |
| 30 | Sexual transmission (intercourse) |
| 31 | Gay/homosexual sex |
| 32 | Unprotected/unsafe sex |
| 33 | Infidelity/promiscuity |
| 34 | Infected spouse/partner |
| 35 | Breakage of condom |
| | |
| 40 | Health care worker (unspecified) |
| 41 | Hospital/doctor/medical procedures (unclean instruments/IV/needles) |
| 42 | Dentist (unclean instruments) |
| 49 | Blood donation |
| | |
| 50 | Through my job |
| 60 | Contact by infected people (unspecified) |
| 87 | Other (not elsewhere coded) |
| | |
| 70 | Don't know (have no risks) |
| 88 | Don't know (unspecified) |
| 98 | No second reason |
| 00 | No response |

APPENDIX 2C

Question 81b (VAR159, VAR160, VAR161)

How do you protect yourself from HIV infection?

- | | |
|----|---|
| 01 | Safe sex (unspecified) |
| 02 | Protected sex (unspecified) |
| 03 | Abstinence/No sex/Celibate |
| 04 | Use condoms |
| 05 | Birth control methods (foam, spermicide, diaphragm) |
| | |
| 11 | Monogamous/one partner |
| 12 | Know sexual partner/avoid indiscriminate sexual activity/no prostitutes |
| 13 | Avoid gay lifestyle |
| | |
| 21 | No blood transfusions |
| 22 | Bank own blood for transfusions/bank family blood/know blood is safe |
| 23 | Do not have blood tested |
| 24 | Avoid needles/no needles/use clean needles |
| 25 | Not share needles |
| 26 | Have blood tested/be tested |
| | |
| 31 | Wear Gloves |
| 32 | Wash/cleanliness |
| 33 | Avoid contact body fluids |
| 34 | Follow universal precaution procedures at work |
| | |
| 41 | No drugs (unspecified) |
| 42 | Not use intravenous drugs |
| | |
| 50 | Avoid high risk behaviour/lifestyle (unspecified) |
| 51 | Avoid infected people/stay in house |
| 52 | Be careful/careful living/use common sense |
| 53 | Avoid public washrooms |
| 54 | Avoid restaurants |
| | |
| 60 | Education/be educated about disease (HIV/AIDS) |
| | |
| 87 | Other (not coded elsewhere) |
| | |
| 98 | No second/third answer |
| 99 | Not applicable |
| 00 | No response (all three variables coded 00) |

APPENDIX 2D

Question 88 (VAR178, VAR179, VAR180)

What can be done to encourage your community to accept without discrimination members of your community who have HIV/AIDS?

EDUCATION/AWARENESS (CONTENT)

- 01 More education and/or awareness/understanding of the virus/disease
- 02 More education about transmission/how contracted disease
- 03 More education about "safe sex"/condom use/sex education/prevention/reduce risks

METHODS OF EDUCATION/INCREASING AWARENESS

- 11 Education programs at schools/for children
- 12 Television
- 13 Radio
- 14 Newspapers
- 15 Pamphlets/brochures/publications/newsletters/flyers/literature
- 16 Advertisements/commercials
- 17 Information at community health centres/agencies
- 18 Information sessions by AIDS Network/support groups
- 19 Information sessions by informed persons (eg. physicians)
- 20 Seminars/lectures
- 21 Public forums/meetings/speakers/campaigns/discussions
- 22 Workshops/get together meetings for families
- 23 Special clinics/STD clinics
- 24 Media (general)
- 25 Community members talking/meeting/seeing AIDS victims
- 26 Counselling community members/community halls
- 27 Info through church
- 28 For older people (parents/seniors)
- 29 Prevention/programs for people with HIV/AIDS
- 30 Movies/videos
- 31 Phone lines/talking yellow pages
- 32 Role model

ATTITUDES

- 40 Practice compassion/be sympathetic
- 41 Practice non-discrimination/tolerance/understanding/acceptance
- 42 Help the community members accept them/help them
- 43 Compassion/sympathy for "genuine" victims only
- 44 Teach how to deal with contact/safe interaction

HEALTH CARE

- 50 Promote blood testing
- 51 Hospitals for AIDS victims/group homes
- 52 Better health care/medical assistance
- 53 Financial support/fund raising
- 54 More research on AIDS; find a cure
- 55 Info/knowledge of research/treatment being done

OTHER

- 85 Don't feel there is discrimination
- 86 Should not be in the community
- 87 Other (not elsewhere coded)
- 89 Keep disease private
- 98 People will discriminate regardless of information given

MISSING VALUES

- 88 Don't know/have no idea
- 97 No second/third answer
- 00 No response

APPENDIX 2E**Question 89 (VAR181, VAR182)**

**What do you think are the barriers to people with HIV or AIDS
receiving care and support in their community?**

- | | |
|----|---|
| 01 | Fear/scared contact with infected people |
| 02 | Fear catching disease |
| 11 | Prejudice/stereotyping/paranoia (unspecified) |
| 12 | Stigma of the disease (unspecified) |
| 13 | Discrimination against gay community/AIDS patients |
| 14 | Lack of acceptance/compassion |
| 15 | Lack of education about the disease/ignorance/not
understanding disease/myth |
| 16 | Lack knowledge about how disease transmitted |
| 21 | Embarrassment/shame of infected person/depression |
| 41 | Lack funding |
| 42 | Lack hospices |
| 43 | Lack medical facilities/medical staff |
| 96 | None (no barriers) |
| 97 | Other (not elsewhere coded) |
| 88 | Don't know |
| 98 | No second answer |
| 00 | No response |

APPENDIX 2F**Question 90b (VAR184, VAR185)**

Where would you get a pamphlet on HIV or AIDS?

- | | |
|----|---|
| 01 | AIDS Association/Society/Awareness |
| 02 | STD Clinic |
| 11 | Doctor's Office |
| 12 | Hospital/Hospice |
| 13 | Medical Clinic |
| 21 | Health Center/Clinic |
| 22 | Health Department/Board of Health |
| 23 | Community Health Center |
| 24 | Clinic (unspecified) |
| 25 | Government offices/agencies (eg. AADAC) |
| 31 | Drug Store/Pharmacy |
| 32 | Red Cross |
| 41 | Library |
| 42 | Magazine/Phone book |
| 44 | Grocery/Convenience stores |
| 45 | School/University/College |
| 47 | Work place |
| 48 | Mail |
| 50 | Internet |
| 70 | Friends/Family members |
| 97 | Other (not elsewhere) |
| 98 | No Second Answer |
| 00 | No Response |
| 99 | Not Applicable |

APPENDIX 2G**Question 91 (VAR186, VAR187)**

Where would you prefer to obtain a pamphlet on HIV or AIDS?

- | | |
|----|---|
| 01 | AIDS Association/Society/Awareness |
| 02 | STD Clinic |
| 11 | Doctor's office/Dentist's office |
| 12 | Hospital/Hospice |
| 13 | Medical Clinic |
| 14 | Anywhere medical |
| 21 | Health clinic |
| 22 | Health department/Board of Health |
| 23 | Community Health Center |
| 24 | Clinic (unspecified) |
| 25 | Government offices/Agencies (eg. AADAC) |
| 31 | Drug Store/Pharmacy |
| 32 | Red Cross |
| 41 | Library |
| 42 | Magazine/Newspaper/Phone book |
| 43 | Mall |
| 44 | Grocery stores/Convenience stores |
| 45 | Schools/University/College |
| 46 | Church |
| 47 | Work place |
| 48 | In the mail/Post office |
| 49 | Coffee shops |
| 50 | Internet |
| 51 | By condom machines |
| 95 | Any of the places mentioned in Question 85 |
| 96 | Everywhere/anywhere -- convenient to the public |
| 97 | OTHER (not elsewhere coded) |
| 98 | No second answer |
| 00 | No response |

APPENDIX 2H**Question 92b (VAR189)**

**Why do you think that students are or are not getting adequate
HIV and AIDS education in school (elementary to grade 12)?**

YES (INFORMATION ADEQUATE)

- 01 Students know enough/well aware
- 02 Information is readily available/taught often/in curriculum
- 03 Sexually active sooner
- 10 AIDS no longer feared
- 11 Should teach personal responsibility
- 31 Personally got enough information
- 32 Own/relatives'/friends' children well informed
- 33 From what I hear discussed/hear it talked about all the time
- 41 Awareness of outcome of getting HIV/AIDS
- 42 AIDS cases diminishing

NO (INFORMATION NOT ADEQUATE)

- 50 Not teaching safe sex
- 51 More detailed information for senior grades
- 52 Should teach use of condoms
- 53 Not addressing issue enough/adequately/issue not important
- 54 Need more education by peers
- 55 Parental interference of curriculum/do not want it taught/barriers to instruction
- 56 More relevant/realistic instruction required
- 57 Information not correct/accurate/sound misinformed
- 58 Should teach chaste lifestyle/need moralistic information
- 59 More information needed at elementary level
- 60 More information needed at junior high level
- 61 Personally did not get enough instruction
- 62 Own/relatives'/friends' children do not know facts
- 63 Still uncomfortable issue to discuss/do not hear it discussed
- 65 Educators not well informed/not qualified to instruct on issue
- 71 Teenage pregnancy rate still too high
- 72 AIDS/HIV infection still prevalent
- 73 Still having unprotected sex/sex/risky behaviour
- 81 Fear of disease/ignorance still exists
- 82 Intolerant attitude still exists towards disease
- 83 Fear that knowledge of disease will make matters worse
- 84 People not believe it might happen to them/feel invincible
- 85 Issue over-taught
- 86 Can never be stressed/taught enough

91 Yes, but answer did not address issue
 92 No, but answer did not address issue

00 No response
 98 No second answer
 99 Not applicable

01 Can break/rip/tear, fall/come off
 02 Nothing is 100% (not foolproof/chance/risk/no guarantee)
 03 Condoms can't protect (against)
 04 Could be defective, have manufacturing defects/holes
 05 Leakage/transmission of fluids
 06 Through improper use (e.g., by kids -- frequent answer)
 07 Better than nothing
 08 Heard from media/reports/where that it is not effective/not very effective
 09 Heard that condoms are somewhat effective
 10 Only abstinence is effective
 11 Quality of material/depends on condom
 12 It is not effective in pregnancy; the same for AIDS
 13 Virus goes through condom fibers
 14 Knowledge of user's used properly
 15 Condoms provide barrier/protection
 16 AIDS/HIV transmitted other ways
 17 People/kids don't use condoms
 18 Brings down risk
 19 Easy to use (people feel secure using them)
 20 Only as safe as the user
 21 Helps for some but not all
 22 (condoms) Work most of the time
 23
 24
 25
 26
 27 Other (not elsewhere coded)
 28 Don't know
 29 No second answer
 30 No response
 31 Not applicable

APPENDIX 2I

Question 93b (VAR191, VAR192)

Why do you think that a condom is somewhat or not at all effective?

- 01 Can break/rip/tear/fail/come off
- 02 Nothing is 100%/not foolproof/chance/risk/no guarantee
- 03 Accidents can happen (general)
- 04 Could be defective/have manufacturing defects/flaws
- 05 Leakage/transmission of fluids
- 06 Through improper use (...by kids -- frequent answer)
- 07 Better than nothing
- 08 Heard from media/reports/others that it is not effective/not very effective
- 09 Heard that condoms are somewhat effective
- 10 Only abstinence is effective
- 11 Quality of material/depends on condom
- 12 It is not effective in pregnancy; the same for AIDS
- 13 Virus goes through condom fibres
- 14 Knowledge of use/if used properly
- 15 Condoms provide barrier/protection
- 16 AIDS/HIV transmitted other ways
- 17 People/kids don't use condoms
- 18 Brings down risk
- 19 Easy to use/people feel secure using them
- 20 Only as safe as the user
- 21 Helps for some but not all
- 22 (condoms) Work most of the time
- 87 Other (not elsewhere coded)
- 88 Don't know
- 97 No second answer
- 00 No response
- 99 Not applicable

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